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- 2 Heidenheim
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# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

## Kohl's own brand of leadership emerges

Chancellor it looked as he would have most work to do stic affairs, especially in balancoudget and fighting unemploy-

m his first day in office he was d on to play his part in foreign

side of government business well to his Foreign Minister. Dietrich Genscher, were soon

or's Office kept a firm hand on s, and Herr Kohl's 9 June goent policy statement likewise testo his own hand.

reign and security policy in parthe Chancellor engaged in plain ing and clear outlines. eport on the Williamsburg sum-

talks provided an opportunity of the way for his next major visit, will take him to Moscow. at he had to suy on the eve of his to the Soviet capital sounded like a

#### IN THIS ISSUE

pens face big decisions, aside

y to prove a point s from the corrosion and

can be no doubts about Fran-

views on Western security. The

insists on independence as it

and peace must not be left to fo-

influence. Sovereignly is inviola-

hat was why France withdrew from

integrated military command struc-

ber of the Atlantic pact). he French Premier, Pierre Mauroy,

outlined this complex situation to a

gathering in Paris, and there can

denying that since President Mit-

d took over French commitments

lato have been clearer and readier

orges Pompidou and Valérie Cis-

TEstaing stood more aloof, not to

lion General de Gaulle, who saw has sovereignty as the crux of his

and again people wonder why

they used to be.

understood since the days of

**Behind French** attitudes on security

of Nato in 1967 (but remained a under a Socialist President of all people, especially when in coalition with the Communist, ties with Nato should be reemphasised.

There are probably two main reasons, the first being the immediate danger arising from the Soviet Union's modern arms build-up for Western Europe in particular.

This change in reality demands, from the viewpoint of Cartesian logic, closer ties with France's allies. So France now endorses the Nato dual-track decision to which, by virtue of its special posttion in the alliance, it is not a party.

en Helmut Kohl took over as firm warning to the Soviet leaders not to misread the situation or harbour Herr Kohl said his piece on the as-

sumption that it was better to state the German case plainly and unambiguously than cautiously to trade in ifs and

He would be holding his talks in Moscow on the basis of Bonn's firm foundation in the Western community, he said, adding that: "That is precisely what makes us credible in the East."

Unlike his predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, Herr Kohl does not plan to don the mantle of a mediator or an in-

He feels it is enough to outline German interests and to listen carefully to what the Russians have to say.

Yet, he can still imagine that such ties do more than serve the purpose of establishing good-neighbourly relations. They might also benefit the mediumrange missile talks.

The Chancelior was equally forthright when it came to the BBC summit in Stuttgart. He left little doubt how arduous the preparations for the summit had been and how slight the prospects of success were.

But he did not prefer, despite the risk of failure in his bid to achieve European success during his chairmanship of the European Council, to revert for safety's sake to vague formulations.

He frankly outlined the problems the European Community currently faces and was particularly scathing at the egoism of some other EEC members.

"I feel," he said, "that we in Europe have grown a little too easy-going politically. We have relied on the EEC functioning automatically."

He had a number of suggestions on



#### **UN Secretary-General in Bonn**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Perez de Cuellar, made this month his first official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. He held talks with Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl (pictured) and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Subjects discussed included Namibia and disarmament and the Third World, Mr Perez said the generous German cash support had helped United Nations development

how the Stuttgart summit might yet be a success and how new and specific guidelines might be agreed to accelerate the process of integration.

There could be no mistaking his warning that Bonn would not be increasing its financial contribution to the EEC unless definite progress toward integration could be expected.

His appeal to EEC leaders was a high stake by the Bonn Chancellor. If he fulled to carry them with him and the Stuttgart summit falls it would be a personal failure.

On European integration, as the previous day's proceedings of the Bundestug's: foreign policy committee had shown, responsible political forces in the ruling coalition and the Opposition still have much in common, ...

Peter Hopen

The second reason is at least equally

important. It is that the pacifist trend

that has been in evidence in several

Western countries don't agree with the

Indeed, it jeopardises France's con-

sistent interpretation of sovereignty.

France's special role in Nato presupposes a North Atlantic pact that is fully in-

tact and an unquestioned defence readi-

If this readiness appears in any way

questionable French sovereignty, which

Paris speech. It is made primarily with Germany in mind,

It the Germans were no longer pre-

pared to defehed their country it could

hardly fail to become a glacis of the So-

viet Union. Prespert in the (Die Welt, 10 June 1983)

Herbert Kremp

ness in all member-countries.

shudowed by fresh risks.

viet Union.

French security concept.

#### **Arms control** proposal by Chancellor

nancellor Kohl's six points on arms control show that he is a man of compromise. He has no objections to negotiations on British or French nucleur weapons; he merely, rules them out at the present round of Geneva

This estutely indicates his readiness to allow them to count in future in East-West balance of power equations.

It is a valid point, since the enormous programmed growth in what are now relatively insignificant potentials is the

real problem.

Herr Kohl's call on the Soviet Union to reduce the number of, its mediumrange missile systems is limited to systems aimed at Western Europe.

In the case of missiles stationed in Asia he calls for an embargo, with systems withdrawn from Europe not being transferred there.

The Chancellor thus gives priority to regional. European sécurit global balance of power.

This is not only common sense: it is also strictly in accordance with the negotiating concept on which Nato originally agreed.

is basically a political claim and does It formed the basis of the comprominot signify military autonomy, is overse proposals drawn up last summer in Geneva by the chief US and Soviet ne-That is the point of the criticism of gotiators. pacifism made by M. Mauroy in his

Unfortunately these proposals were rejected in Washington and Moscow, but they still seem as desirable in Helmut Kohl's eyes as they were in Helmut Schmidt's in the control of the period of the

It is remarkable for the Chancellor to Continued on page 3





#### WORLD AFFAIRS

## Weinberger uses visit to tell allies about revised Pentagon ideas

T TS Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to Bonn brought to light a number of points that are important for the future of Western Europe and the Atlantic alliance.

The Americans are in the process of reviewing their global strategic outlook in several major respects.

One is the concept of horizontal escalation such as might occur in South-West Asia or, to put it more clearly, the

Starting with the Tehran hostages, the Soviet advance into Afghanistan and the oil crisis as it assumed increasingly plarming proportions the Pentagon has devoted thought to the subject.

Reports were compiled and submitted to the North Atlantic Council in

They begin with the point made by President Carter that the Gulf was a region of vital interest to the United States and then review the possibilities of averting a conflict by means of suitable precautionary measures.

The basic assumption that underlies the Pentagon studies is that the Soviet Union aims to use force to change the situation in the Gulf and establish a military presence there.

It is the first time there has been a departure, even in strategic thinking, from

the classic doctrine of the Western al-

The Pentagon papers, partly published as Congressional reports, reach the conclusion that an attack in the Gulf ought to be answered by military counter-measures in other parts of the

The response could be in Cuba. Korea or even Central Europe. This is the theory behind geographical, or "horizontal" escalation of a clash between the superpowers that occurs outside Eu-

Official admissions may not have been made but Western European governments have been most upset by this linkage of distant conflicts with the establishment of a military backdrop for use at least as a threat in Central Euro-

Opponents of missile modernisation have implied there is a connection between the stationing of new mediumrange US missiles in Western Europe and this strategic reappraisal by the

The missiles might thus appear to be offensive weapons and not purely defonsive in character, But this inference

If, for security reasons, the Soviet

Union attaches sufficient importance to

forestalling the installation of Pershing

2s then the first option is its only chol-

## Missiles: Moscow has only two options open to it

nalysis of the Williamsburg summit A is sure to show the Soviet Union that Moscow's tactics towards the West

The West has not allowed itself to be split. On security matters not only France came out in solidarity with the

There are those who seem to have the greatest pleasure in anticipating a hot autumn of demonstrations organised by all manner of anti-missile groups.

. But hopes of unilateral psychological and political disarmament by Western Europe can no longer be harboured by the Kremlin if it takes a view of the situntion that is at all realistic.

The British Labour Party, which faed something of the sort, took a heavy beating at the polls. tern leaders closing ranks the only chol-

Germany's Social Democrats might face a similar fate if they fall to arrive at a clear policy statement on defence and socurity,

What conclusions must Moscow reach from this change in the situation? The Soviet government only really has

It must either meet the West half-way at the Geneva talks or wait until the new missiles are staioned and then negotiate on scrapping them.

liance whereby, in the event of an enemy attack, the defence is to be put up where the attack takes place.

has always been nonsensical.

oldest formula of Soviet expansionist policy: to encourage social revolutionary movements in this part of the world.

The great unknown quantity in this context is the influence of the compet-

A missile attack could never be launched by 108 Pershing 2 missiles so limited in range as to be unable even to reach SS-20 launching facilities in Western Russia.

The Americans have now realised that their 1979/80 Gulf scenario is no longer appropriate, and that was what Mr Weinberger confirmed in Bonn.

In Washington today a military clush between the superpowers in the Guif is felt to be the most likely form a conflict might take.

There are several reasons why, the first being that Soviet armed forces are grouped in just the same way as they were three-and-a-half years ago, before the invasion of Afghanistan.

Sixty-five per cent of land-based and strategic air force capacity is aimed at targets in Central Europe, 25 per cent at South and East Asia and only five to 10 per cent at areas to the south of Russia, c. the Near and Middle East.

Second, as America now sees it, internal conditions in the Eastern Bloc and its economic and military resources rule out a major military advance to the

Third, by limiting the scale of their commitment in Afghanistan the Russians are clearly felt to be indicating that they have no intention of going any

Their most plausible political strategy in the oil region is in keeping with the

ing Islamic revolution the HOME AFFAIRS so strikingly effective in Ima

Horizontal escalation

pean theatre would be ded

the Berlin Wall was built, in

the Warsaw Pact armies is

Last but not least, the have realised that their escales of the control was wildly unrealistic in the control of the control o It is not merely that Nut the crucial issue of football treuty terms and as it sees to

#### other side, just as it was in STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

choslovakia and in 1981 was imposed in Poland, metimes politics takes a back scat On all these occasions the propert. That is what happened at a was the one to set up a stall meeting of the Greens in Hanobackdrop by massing troop

large-scale manoeuvres, the more executive committee delegates exercises and air force scheen and quietly away to get close to the So Central Europe could from the last Saturday of the season less suitable as a theatre for a whether Hamburg SV or Werder escalation of whatever kind then would win the soccer Bundeslisis strikes it is the other side.

the scene in military terms. Hamburg SV won in a photo finish.

The new Bonn government tage 15 — Ed.]

some of the credit for having a fact so many left that, after a this point on the American schour discussion, a woman delegation view could no Maren-Grisebach pointed upheld.

Washington has no choice sell vanished.

locate again the Central Empirithe women, who could but smile global strategic plunning then it at the behaviour of their bearded always held by virtue of it grades, also got a telling-off, potential and understanding of it it possible," asked Maren-Gritt must play

the in the face of screaming chilit must play. It is that of an extremely at "for those who should be looking region exposed to strong operation children to actually do so?." ces in which any idea of bits the meeting of the Greens is diffesure to bear oneself must be to other parties. As different as What is more, in the events that it is concrete," as Rudolf Central Europe needs most to put it.

tion, not less, including the market for the purpose.

It now looks as though spited plant with two flowers will do.

perts in Wushington are result the tables but shoulder bags made of the cityuday. and under the chairs piles of of the situation.

(Frankfurier Allega the Greens, who at the general elecin March managed to get more the 5 per cent of the electoral vote ed to get into Parliament, had plen-

Greens have a rotational principle esentation in the Bundestag) pro-

ese "formal" difficulties were left of the discussion in Hanover so that fundamental issues could be dealt

Greens have to make up their whether to stick to their present

#### Continued from page 1

expressed understanding for the cally justified Soviet desire for

ought to help him on his forthing visit to Moscow when he reites his equally justified criticism of Soviet arms build-up, warning the Union to make no mistakes Nato's capacity to act in unison letermination.

shington would be well advised to the Chancellor authorisation to <sup>ke his</sup> plea for a compromise.

(Stutigarter Zeitung, 10 June 1983)



at the special conference of the Greens.

course, which appeals to the voters left of centre, or whether they should take up Bahro's suggestion and try to gain support within the conservative electorate, that is, right of centre.

It was clear right from the start of this necting that this problem would not be decided on in Hanover and certainly cannot be eliminated by putting it to the vote. But there was an obvious need for discussion on the issue.

Two contrasting approaches to this issue were presented at the start of the convention: on the one hand, Rudolf Bahro, once a dissident in the GDR; on the other, Rainer Trampert, who bluntly and amid great applause underlined that he is not willing to go along with Bahro's "adverturous strategy" of readjusting the party to gain support from

On the ceiling of the long Niedersachsenhalle a purple balloon can be seen with the words Schwerter zu Pflugscharen (Swords to Ploughshares)

Bahro's idea, which plans a "transition from Black to Green" is nothing

In his eyes the hypothetical possibility of a Red-Orcen reform bloc was buried with the result of the general election in March. Many had not grasped this

The SPD and the Unions were bogged down in their ideology of Kaputtindustrialisierung (roughly: overindustrialising) and the arms race.

The Greens must try and make their peace with the three-quarters conservative majority in society, he said.

The party must do more than just

complain about injustices and offer a concrete alternative.

He called upon those in Hanover to dispute Helmut Kohl's right to refer to

As Bahro already once wrote in a thesis paper, "The Germans always only had semi-revolutions, but we were once a reforming nation.

"The new social movements, which have now carried the Greens into Parliament, are the harbingers of new radicol reforms."

Rainer Trampert, the man from the north of Germany, who like Bahro is a member of the party's national executive committee, spoke of his fears of changing the face of the party just to appeal to conservative votors.

... He too wants political success, but the price of such success must be decid-

He rejected merely conforming to the existing general consciousness and glossing-over of everyday life.

...Trampert warned Bahro against being taken in by the conservative promise of the warmth of the "national community"? In times of crisis, the Volksgemeinschaft ideology of the Nutional Socialists is all too readily presented to the people.

Quotes by Helmut Kohl and Adolf Hitler were mentioned side by side. Some of the audience at the back of the hall found it difficult to understand what was going on up front.:.

One man kept on stroking his dog, another road a leaflet he was handed before he came in.

In-between lists of signatures for Polish prisoners, persons detained who belong to the GDR peace movement, and the Eco-movement in France, almost everything ever published on the Greens by traditional and alternative publishers is on sale.

Gardening Without Using Poisonous ubstances is there among posters, post-cards, magazines and the Gorleben

A large book entitled Savo The Wha-Ics competes with Save The Frogs both indisputedly important tasks for

Hans-Peter Sattler

#### he's too much the theorist Josef Strauss, who stated that the Greens ought not to be wasting their time in parliaments.

Bahro shows conference that

Almost every sentence in Bahro's theses show that he is an out-and-out theoretician, who has spent too much time at his desk, puzzling away at his favou-

rite ideas of a post-industrial society." Logically consistent, he recommends that the Greens assume the "bankruptibandon all hopes of co-operation with the "Big Labour Organisations" (SPD and the unions). ...

In doing so, he overlooks the fact that many of those who voted for the Greens, but also those for whom the label "left-wing" is still not a nasty word, are hoping for precisely that kind of co-operation to prevent any reactionary political trends.

What Bahro means exactly when he talks of moving towards the conservative majority in the population is his own personal secret.

Does he expect the Greens to accept a bit of tightening-up of the demonstration law, a bit of the tough line against foreigners and inconvenient groups al-Apart from the fact that the CDU-

CSU and the FDP have no real reason to support such Annüherung on the part of the Greens, such a move would cost the party some of its most active sup-

In the medium-term, the most important characteristic of an alternative party should not be to seek salvation, particularly intimes of crisis, by shifting into socio-political reverse gear.

Admittedly, the Greens cannot indefinitely avoid fundamental structural decisions on the party's future.

The immediate future will decide whether the existing rotational principle for the Green Bundestag members or the often chaotic relationship between the party's grass roots and the party leadership are ideal.

This entails argument within the party liself. of which a method is not

(Numberget Nachrichten, 6 June 1983)

#### OAU tries to Once the missiles are stationed it is ilkely to be more difficult to negotiate others; so, for the first time ever, did their removal than it would be to premaintain a vent them from being installed at all at Soviet ideas that anti-nuclear movements in Western Europe might force the present talks. steady course Alternatively, agreement might be reached on limiting their number. Since governments to review their policies have proved wishful thinking. the Williamsburg summit Moscow has True, the debate on the stationing of sent a number of signals in Washinga new generation of missiles in Western ton's direction that might sound an en-Europe if the Geneva talks fail to achiecouraging note. ve results is by no means over. Mr Andropov told Averell Harriman

Soviet leader.

Now that Moscow has realised the

co left is direct talks between the super-

relations, threats and insults Washing-

ton thus ought to fish out the offer of a

A dialogue between the superpowers

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 8 June 1983)

Peter Seldlitz

would come as a relief to Western Eu-

rope too. For it there can be no substi-

tute as a political safeguard for peace.

dialogue and ignore the remaining So-

From the mixed Soviet bag of better

The 20th anniversary year of the Organisation of African Unity is overshadowed by a serious crisis. The unity envisaged by the OAU's founding fathers 20 years ago has remained wishful

that normal or, better still, cordial rela-tions with the USA were the most burning and keonest interest of his country. Its statutory principles, such as nonintervention and respect for colonial frontiers, have failed to withstand the In Washington too President Reagan must be more interested the closer his next election campaign comes in play-

many local conflicts. ing an active part in world affairs by The ongoing clash over West Schara, holding a summit conference with the which twice stymied the 19th OAU summit in Tripoli, has now beset the third attempt to hold a summit in Addis the bid to split the West has led to Wes-

The dispute over membership for the Saharoul Arab Republic, proclaimed by the Polisario liberation front, as the 51st OAU member-country reflect not just the ethnic problems that drive a wedge between many parts of Africa,

It also reflects the growing contrast between extremist and moderate groups of states and their respective interests in the latest conflict.

While Libys and Algeria are among Polisario's supporters, Morocco lays ciaims of its own to the former Spanish Sahara and is supported by others. The breaking strain to which the

OAU is currently subjected in biliscuss in Hanover:
ullowed to override the fact between the Greens have not really
proved useful inmany other inselves.

crises.

It successfully mediated is between Morocco and Ales and not turn into a mere "parliative party of the Ethiopia and Somalia. The Old that were stationed in Chad is at least eased the situation is though they may have been it forms with problems of parliamentational resolve it.

Friedrich Remecke Verteg (Imbil 2) 5/05 Hemburg 76, 761 22 55 1 Teles 02-1073 Advertising rates liet No. 16 --Annual subscription DN all.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIGUIS in published in occuparation with the select reading nemoplears of the Faders Republishing They are complete translations of the open no way seridged nor editoristy reducted.

The OAU arguably deserm credit for having stead(astly opp bids to transfer the East-West to Africa (even though it mit ways have succeeded).

If former GDR dissident Rudolf Bahro was really hoping for some kind of specific commitment during the wrong way.

in Germany, does seem a bit naive.

Puzziing away . . . Rudolf Bahro,

Green's congress, he went about it the

(Photo: AP)

His exhortation that the Greens should not just concentrate on the support of society's fringe groups and outsiders but should show more interest in the large, conservative-minded majority

It was the head of the CSU, Franz

to support even more pensioners.

Germany's Christian Democrats

## Amenity cutbacks drawn up as local authority budgets feel the pinch

Germany's municipalities are going to have to cut down their spending even further over the next few years.

People will have to sacrifice some of the comforts they are now taking for

A quick dip in the local swimming baths before going to work, for example. In future, most of them will open at 9 a. m. instead of 7 a. m.

Adult education courses will become more expensive and, suddenly, the local libraries are asking readers to pay money to borrow books.

The list of austerity measures is a long one. The German Municipal Authorities' Assembly listed 92 individual items after consulting its members.

The item at the top of the list should make the pay experts in the German Transport and Public Workers' Union (ÖTV), who are currently bargaining over a new pay deal, prick up their ears: personnel cuts.

Of the 80 local authorities covered by the survey, 57 stated that they would not, at least for the time being, be filling the jobs which become vacant, and 45 municipalities will be getting rid of jobs on a more permanent basis.

Sports clubs will be receiving less financial assistance in the way of subsidies in 50 per cent of the towns/cities covered. Every second municipality will be cutting back on road maintenance.

This is more than just a will to save, as shown by the city of Duisburg: in the field of public swimming baths alone, Duisburg will save DM8m by lowering the temperature of the water, limiting the opening hours and thus reducing staff needed.

#### No fixed rules

There are no fixed stipulations on the extent to which a sports club has to be financially supported or on how many new books the municipal library has to buy each year.

Subsidies for school outings and stays in Schullandhoimen (country houses used by school classes for short visits) are also voluntary payments. Over half of the municipalities surveyed are planning cuts here.

Pretty soon though all this is not going to be enough. The chairman of the North Rhine-Westphalian Munici-pal Authorities' Assembly, the town cierk of Neuss, Pranz-Josef Schmitt, cannot rule out that people may even lose out on services and benefits to which they are legally entitled. There's just no more money.

As an example, Schmitt refers to traveiling expenses for school children, n North Rhine-Westphalia are paid for by the Land (individual federal state) if the children do not live near the

This generous gesture was decided on by the Landiag (state parliament) in Düsseldoif. In reality, however, the municipalities themselves have to pay for

Although the Land provided a subsidy linked to the size of the population to cover the services to be rendered by the municipalities within the context of the Austragsverwaltung (administration



of public contracts), this money has now been "dropped altogether".

This subsidy only covered 45 per cent of the costs beforehand anyway.

Admittedly, the municipalities are aware of the fact that the Land is planning to increase its investment subsidy. However, they are not willing to accept this as compensation, as this money cannot be used to "cover current spending". The latter field presents the biggest headache for the municipalities.

"If we don't get any help", says the town clerk of Dulsburg, Herbert Krämer, "the whole system will collapse".

A list compiled by the Municipal Authorities' Assembly shows how hard the municipalities have been hit by the termination of subsidies.

Cologne, the city with the biggest population in North Rhine-Westphalia, received DM52m last year.

The state capital Dusseldorf, was allotted DM31.5m, and the crisis-ridden town of Dortmund got

All independent and dependent administrative districts together received a total of DM450m last year. The absence of this sum of money has loft a big gap.

For although the Land no longer provides the financial support, it still expects the municipalities to provide the expensive services which they are obliged to do by law.

The missing subsidisation figures virtually coincide with the deficits in those 25 municipalities unable to balance their budgets in 1983; DM501m.

Duisburg tops the list with DM76m, but is outstripped on a per capita basis by Oberhausen and Hagon.

The deficits, therefore, have increased almost threefold within one year. In 1982, only 18 municipalities were in the red with a total deficit of DM172m.

Schmidt, town clerk of Neuss, thus talks of "self-defence" when municipalities consider cutting back expenditure in areas in which they are obliged to pay by law.

"As soon as we reach the stage where borrowing can no longer be justified, we must - law or no law - decide whether things can go on like this.". Schmitt says that the municipalities

are being gradually drained. He suspects that not only the economy is being put to the test but the municipalities as well.

However, austerity measures by the municipalities often lead to problems elsewhere. The cutting of special season-tickets for school children for example may induce the pupils to jump on their bikes instead or walk to school.

This means a loss of revenue for the municipal transport services, which in their turn will require additional subsi-

First of all, however, the municipalities will be trying to get their money by going to court. If this doesn't help, there'll be no option but to declare a state of financial emergency and refuse to render the services to which they are legally bound.

Düsseldorf will probably be staging a

Rhine-Westphalia,

Until 1984, however, the city olders are not likely to do anything which could further upset the population. District council elections are to be held

The Land government in Düsseldorf is sticking to its tough line. This will mean growing deficits.

Interior Minister (of North Rhine-Westphalia), Herbert Schnoor, announced last week: "Our Land has used all possibilities of obtaining additional loans. It is not in a position to help the

SPD Minister Schnoor took the opportunity to pass the buck. He blamed the whole situation on the CDU/CSU-FDP government in Bonn, which in his opinion had taken the strain off the federal budget at the expense of the municipalities.

The cutback in unemployment money, for example, will lead to a greater number of persons receiving national assistance, which will lead to a further burden on the municipalities.

The municipal elders agree on this point. Bruno Weinberger, executive member of the Municipal Authorities' Assembly Committee, reckons that "Operation 1982", which was geared to relieving the federal budget, hus led to an extra DM800m in welfure aid spending for the municipalities.

But there are also critical words for North Rhine-Westphalia. Although this Land complains about the financial situntion facing the municipalities, it also played a part in developing the legislation in Bonn which has reduced the municipalities to beggary.

Such criticism is not only levelled against the austority decisions. The state government in Düsseldorf, for example, although initially opposing the removal of selective employment tax, finally agreed to this move.

Since 1980, therefore, this source of income has dried up and the municipalities have not recovered from this blow to this very day.

Hanns Karrenberg and Engelbert Münstermann, both expert advisers to the German Municipal Authorities' Assembly, term the removal of the selective employment tax as one of the most "serious interventions" in trade tax.

But it wasn't the only one. In a study on the Municipal Finances Report of 1983, the two experts list a few more blows to the financial strength of the

 The raising of the tax allowance for trading profits in the years 1975, 1978 and 1980 to DM36,000.

• The raising of the tax allowance for apital in the years 1978 and 1981 to DM120,000, and

 The introduction of a tax allowance to the effect of DM50,000 for the adding-on of long-term debts to the trading capital tax since 1981.

Bruno Weinberger complains: "Between 1970 and 1981, welfare aid spending had to be increased almost 41/2 times. The main source of income for the municipalities, the trade tax, on the other hand, was substantially decreased via legislation, five times between 1975 and 1983 alone,"

His conclusion: "In line with the motto, might is right, the municipalities are being asked to help by THE WORKFORCE

The decisions taken in be courage the small and firms and boost investment a drastic reduction in the firls liable to pay trade tan less than one third of all firm

In Duisburg, the figure his quarter, all the rest are con tax allowance provisions. Town clerk Horbert Kring specially after the turn of the centrade tax as a "tax of larger when even fewer working people with

This development means the primary sources of home municipalities is drying up had to boost the birth rate by financial ties are becoming more and serves. Proposals have been submittpendent on subsidies from the submitted by the CDU's social seccurity comgovernment or the Lander.

At some time in the future, the submitted in the future of the submitted in the future, the submitted in the future, the submitted in the future of the submitted in the future of the submitted in the s

pected in the form of value at "But we know that will a and that's not going to help Krämer points out. He there consion mounts in a three-cornered for a reintroduction of the star contest in Bonn. Will they, won't ployment tax. "This could be by defer next year's pension rises?

tomorrow", he says. The head of administration they, the contestants, are Finance burg tones this statement den histor Gerhard Stoltenberg, Ecohat, remarking that such a stole of the finance decision has been postponed again.

of extending trade tax to the the Labour Minister won the latest dent professions. The municipalities are recorders can keep guessing whether to run up even more debts were going to get more next year or

terms with the problems at has Welnberger points out that belowever much it is, it won't be of the federal government has reh. The increase will be based on between 1970 and 1982 from the year's wage rises, which were unto DM308.5hn (an increase decacular.

Borrowing by the Lander statement will also be charged, leaving even more, from DMP hem with at most 1.5 per cent more, or DM186.5bn (580 per cent). owhere near enough to offset influ-

#### Doubts whether deadlines will be met Debt burden bepart of the pensions slow-down that id manipulation of pension increases

The debt burden facing the lities, on the other hand, lo reasonable in comparison: DV

Anyone who draws the that the municipalities should more is confronted by the shall law of the municipalities with that the administrative but carn the additional debt series

Former Chancellor Helmus called for a change in the co budget law in 1977.

Weinberger is glad that sucht was not in fact effected as the have led to the kind of overhold practised by German towns the international economic chia

What is more, Weinberger question: "Where would we be sighty thousand from all over the the towns and municipalities is seen! Republic of Germany and the same kind of borrowing sight took part. They want political mi government and the Lander significant to create jobs.

The municipalities found world's economic ills, and Ernst

Herbert Krämer on this possibilities to save a sum inistrative budget are used up. Herbert Krämer on this possible we can do now is resort to act in recovery. The economic summit as confident continued inflation-free-down the day homes for the few heades which would save a few heades to a matter of course in the national Heinz-Gunther Kristian policies pursued by all the (Die Zei, 1968).

Pension reform needed, and it will be a difficult, unpopular task

> but the fact is that basing pensions on the earnings before tax of the working population has grown too expensive.

tions is not fair either. Working people, asked to pay more and more in contri-

Pension reform is a tough but indispensable task for the Bonn government general and the Labour Minister in particular.

The tug-of-war over pension increases gives little idea of the complexity of the problem. Whatever Herr Blum de-

So Herr Stoltenberg's support for proposals.

for which not enough cash will always be coming in as matters stand to honour all pension commitments.

might have to meet the difference from budget funds.

Herr Blum to submit proposals soon for a long-term reform of the pension

more slowly than they have done in the past. Claims that are not based on personal contributions must be cut back,

# Ananamerico Allgeneiro 65, and then exempted from personal

Disregarding taxation and contribuwho foot the pensions bill, were being

cides on is going to be unpopular.

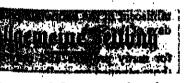
postponing pension rises is intended first and foremost as pressure to get Herr Blüm to make savings and reform The first consideration is next year,

need be the Finance Minister

But equally heavy pressure weighs on

Pensions must definitely increase

## Trade unionists demonstrate against unemployment



held a demonstration in Stuttgart to wattention to the plight of 12 milunemployed in the 10 Common

been under way since 1976.

There was talk of fraud at the time,

their budget levels for 1982 and bit, general secretary of the DGB, year at the level of the 1981 beet simany's Düsseldorf-based trades Admittedly, this had a deniated on confederation, was stating too fect on the investive expendent was thus intensifying the crisis symptoms rather than attempting a ministrative by doctors and a symptoms rather than attempting a ministrative by doctors.

To fight mass unemployment the Common Market summit would need to renounce once and for all protectionism in all its guises and failed subsidies to industries like steel.

The trade union demands for government investment programmes overreach the mark, of course. The European Community is already on the verge of bankruptcy, and would not deficit financing send interest rates soaring

That could hardly fail to have an adverse effect on private investment, hitting jobs below the belt again.

Politicians would do well to heed the demands for shorter working hours one form or another, especially as the unions no longer insist on full wages. Even if the recovery maintains mo-

mentum there seems to be no way in which the EEC will be able to avoid redistributing the amount of work available to ensure full employment.

The DGB's decision no longer to insist on less work for the same pay ought surely to make it easier to arrive at a solution. The employers can no longer afford

to disregard the prospect of readiness to compromise held forth by Herr Breit.

(Aligemeine Zeitung Mainz, 6 June 1983)

ple's earnings from investment or prop-There is no sound reason why people should be taxed to pay for communal expenditure until the age of 60, 63 or

It would be best if the state were to

tax pensions. They already tax old peo-

taxation to all intents and purposes. This dilemma will increase in the years to come when more and more people will draw private or company pensions in addition to their old-age pensions and do so from an ever earlier

Why should old people be exempted from the basic tenet of income tax law, which is that the more people earn the more they should pay toward the cost of public services?

There must be an adequate tax-free allowance to ensure that the basic necessities of life are clear of the clawback. The entire pension might be taxed

It could be taken into account that ordinary pensioners are part of a contributory pension scheme, whereas civil servants have a non-contributory

hand, already pay tax on their pensions. The pension reform must do justice

Civil service pensioners, on the other

to the Constitutional Court requirement of comparable treatment for all kinds of

provision for old age. It must also ensure that more funds are raised, which can only be achieved if the Federal and state governments agree to remit much of the extra revenue to the pension funds.

If they refused, the only option would be to change the basis on which pension entitlement is assessed.

It would need to bear in mind that pensions must increase at a slower rate in the vears ahead and take into account both the number of contributors and the economic situation.

#### Slower Increase

But only people who are paid a state pension would be required to shoulder the pension reform burden, so unless suitable provisions were made low pensions would be hit hardest.

If the reform was satisfactory the lengthy tug-of-war would have been worthwhile, and when a decision is taken it must be stood by in good times

1984 must be the end of the pensions debate for many a long year.

Wolfgang Mauersberg Hannoversche Aligemeine, 7 June 1983)

## How pensions have grown increases in % 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1 Jul 1 Jul 1 Jul +11.0 increase held

The monthly unemployment figures A are still bad news. In the past, especially when the economy was booming, unemployment used to nosedive dramatically in spring. Not any longer.

The improvement is negligible these days, and it is purely seasonal. The labour market is a permanent problem, with 2.2 million people out of work To make the problem doubly difficult

there is no prospect of swift solutions. promise of a swift improvement either Unemployment is not just cyclical this time round: it is to a large extent

Demographic problems complicate matters. Estimates of an extra half a million prospective breadwinners in the second half of the decade are on the conservative side.

They and the bedrock of today's unemployed seem sure to keep the number at three million or so for years. In other words, unemployment will grow increasingly pressing as a prob-

There are no sure cures. Patience is

#### No more joy in the spring jobless figures

called for. Hopes of economic recovery solving the problem automatically, as it

An upswing, and it has been only tentalive so far, will not be enough on its own. Entire industries are being swept by the winds of change and need to shed capacity.

Structural change takes time and money. Cash is a scarce commodity and, with the coffers bare, would merely boost inflation.

We run other risks too: old, new and redundancy black spots. Exports are shrinking and threatened by protectionism, and despite the Williamsburg summit interest rates seem to be on the increase worldwide.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 4 June 1983)



## Saudis intent on promoting domestic industry

he Federal Republic of Germany is Saudi Arabia's second most important partner in economic and industrial/scientific co-operation, said the Saudi Arabia Minister of Finance, Sheikh Mohammad Abalkhail, at the 6th. Conference of the German-Saudi Arabian Economics Commission in

German Minister for Economic Affairs, Count Otto Lumbsdorff, heuded the German delegation. He also met King Pahd for detailed talks during his

Saudi Arabia is on the threshold of a new phase in its up to now breathtaking economic development.

The reduction in the revenue from oil exports means greater economising. This will not, however, adversely effect the development targets set.

The emphasis will be shifted away from new large-scale projects towards extending those already in existence, promoting domestic industry and encouraging domestic management,

These objectives form the basis for prospects of future co-operation between Saudi Arabia and the Federal Re-

The expected budgetary deficit of about \$9bn (30 billion Rial) is certainly not likely to break the Saudi Arabia bank. Saudi Arabia has vast monetary reserves both at home and abroad.

Abalkhail stressed that their is a basic willingness to grant new loans to Bonn, but up to now the Saudi Arabia government has not been asked. Probably it won't be this financial year.

In Abalkhail's opinion, the current price of oil is stable and reasonable. He is sure things will stay that way, although there is less certainty as to whether production and demand will rise

Dost-revolutionary Iran is bracing it-

swing, says the standing council of Ger-

man chambers of commerce and indus-

As soon as the Iraq-Iran war ends,

Experts expect Iran to achieve the

best economic growth rates in the

The economic signs are good. Ac-

Middle East during the next few years.

cording to the German-Iranian Cham-

ber of Commerce in Hamburg, Iran's

currency reserves including gold

Iran has no foreign debts. Despite the

damage done by war, 3.2 million barrels

of oil are being extracted each day (1

barrelia 159 litres), 2.5 million of

The price of Iranian oil figures at

and for the popular Iranian light.

\$28.5 per barreliand there is a growing

According to observations by Ger-

man representatives in Tehran there has

been a return to economic reason and

more stability, particularly in official in-

The Iranian government is trying to

get the experts in engineering, industry

and trade to return to Iran. Many skill-

ed workers left the country in the face

The expectations of German firms

are to be found somewhere between

subdued scepticism and careful opti-

of the continuing war against Iraq.

which are exported.

stitutions;

the billions of petrodollars can start to

try (DIHT).

roll once more.

self for a massive economic up-

during the third quarter of this year. The expansion of the domestic economy will improve the capacity to absorb the financial back-flow from the oil revenue, the Minister said. Saudi

Arabia would then invest less abroad. The huge investments abroad were necessary because the domestic economy could absorb that kind of capital.

Over the past six years, loans worth 123 billion Rial have flowed into industry, agriculture and trade. This is growing constantly.

The Saudi government intends plugging the \$9bn deficit via disinvestment abroad and by "stretching" state-run projects.

Abalkhail referred to the deficit figure as a trifle which would not have any offect on international financial mar-

Experts estimate Saudi Arabia's total monetary reserves and investments abroad at the least \$150bn. The minister himself, however would not say.

During his talks with King Fahd and the Saudi Arabian Foreign Ministor, Saud al-Faisal, Count Lambsdorff made it clear that Bonn's foreign policies towards the Middle East and towards the Arabs have not been changed by the change of government in Bonn.

This statement seemed to be important in reassuring the Saudis. After all, during his first policy speech in October 1982 Chancellor Kohl did not mention the Middle East at all.

The talks did not uncover anything new They confirmed the great caution shown by Saudi Arabia, which stands as it were above things, expressing its understanding and sympathics for both the Lebanese and for the Syrians.

The King only briefly touched on foreign policy, and with great restraint.

mism. German business ties with Iran

However, most businessmen still

show restraint in their acquisition poli-

cies, even though the Tehran govern-

ment has just published a new five-year

plan with a long list of both major pro-

jects and measures to promote the

country's small and medium-scale in-

Commerce, Antje Moradians, expects

an increase in travel to and from Iran

by German businessmen in the near fu-

The number of German firms in Iran

"What we're all really waiting for is

dropped from 270 before the revolution

to 110 in May 1980 and 80 this year.

the end of the war", says Ernest A.

Yolckmar, manager of the Anchen-

based air and heating technology firm,

This would be the starting signal pro-

Many of them have Iranian staff only.

Spokeswoman for the Chamber of

have always been strong.

dustries.



tal of Riyadh.

He concentrated on economic policy and the development of his country, particularly education. He is a former education minister.

German-Saudi Arabian economic relations are in good shape and German firms represented in Saudi Arabia have no major complaints.

The problems caused by differences in legal systems are few. There are some difficulties over de-

mands that the Saudi Arabians be given a 30 per cent share of any deal done with a foreign company. This can be traced back to an old law

adopted in 1974, which the Saudi Arabian government was pressurised into accepting by merchants, whose business is dropping off.

However, the stipulation allows for varied interpretations and German businessmen are not unduly concerned about the possibility of stiff application.

Following a buoyant period in economic ties between both countries it no looks as if trade will stay at its present level or even tail off.

Competition, however, is becoming tougher all the time. In 1982, Saudi Arabla was Germany's number one oil supplier. During the first quarter of

per for increasing involvement by Ger-

Many former projects are in the war-

zone. Hardly anything is known about

The outcome of the war is also im-

portant in deciding which political

group takes over the leadership of the

state and the economy inside and outsi-

The announced and known industrial

Ports are to be extended; airports to

projects provide an idea of Iran's need

to catch up economically four years

be built in provincial areas: 12 power

stations to be set up with a power load

of 10,000 megawatts; and a pumped-

storage hydrostation with a capacity of

four times 250 megawatts, is to be built

The Iranian railway network is to be

completely electrified now that the con-

nection between the Soviet border and

the provincial capital, Tabriz, has been

A new international airport is to be

Work on the gas pipeline into Turkey

built in Tehran itself and a major oil re-

finery in the province of Ilam.

man firms in the Persian Gulf.

their present state.

de the Tehran parliament.

after the start of the revolution.

in Tchran.

linked up.

Iran poised for an economic

upswing, says chamber

1983 it hus been overtaken h and Libya.

Perhaps the Saudis will mindependent self-fulfilment. issue during Chancellor Kolis in Saudi Arabia during his pr to the Middle East.

Lumsdorff hunded over letter from Kohl. There is bes ment on the visit, althoughti tain whether it will be this year

(Frankfurier Allge Northeastach

#### Vous trouverez les réponses à ces questions dans DIE WELT, lo guundien pilemand indépendant supparégional et économique is making no progress at the mainly because of the war. Como và a Alemanha e munde?

As respostas e estas pergunias encontram-se no DIE WELT - o diano independenta, racional e económico da Alemanha.

The surprising thing abouts is the number of large-scale p miniscent of the economic po

days of the Shah. However, the war led to for many projects and only those planned are really new.

German exports to Iran last naged to remain stable at DML The Dusseldorf company Had Ag, which completed a chesta duction plant near Tehran jes the start of the revolution, of

business during the first quality as "decidedly improved". Those German firms with parts "positive signs", although the spects are seen to be medium to

At the end of May, the DIM! varned German firms not to boat when the boom takes offin

Potential competitors such 2 North Korea, Italy and Smit ready for the off.

According to forecasts by economic expens, Iran will be billion marks more each spend on imports when the money which is an currently # supporting that war,

Despite revolution and was it nians have shown a great sense

Continued on page?

mall tradesmen keep hammering away to prove a commercial, ideological point

led trades are not dying out as many once predicted. It is true that some skills en lost and that others have been changed by the demands of a modern, technoloclety. But others that were thought to be living in numbered days have begun to again: tiled stove building, cabinet making, blacksmithing. What is happening in ideologocial point is being proved. Jürgen Jeske reports here in the Frankfurter ine Zeitung that human versatility and adaptability is the main reason why the maintain their vitality throughout the ages. This was something that Marx and did not realise when they compiled their Communist Manifesto.

ere is a certain symbolism in the that this year's German Trades gress was held in Frankfurt's Old

The emphasis placed by San Fankfurt's Opera House, which was on the extension of high-teds like and the plain coldness of high-dustry during the new dry architecture, combines modern enphase present new market protein and skilful, artistic restorathe Federal Republic of Genzal, It is a symbol of the middle-class Admittedly, there is plenty to fife. It is a symbol of the middle-class and the skilled from other than the Americans, and the skilled trades, with their combination of the Americans of technological progress and ditional skills, also reflect the more ment of three hospitals and the impersonal nature of large modern training centre in the apanies.

modern training centre in the panies.

Jubail on the Persia Gulf.

The much-desired purchase sking up, the skilled trades still keep 600 Leopard tanks by the Scigs in a tight network: a working not discussed during Lambake skind which the individual can still un-Nevertheless, a number of discussed that this desire a individual's dexterity and his practisuggested that this desire mindividual's dexterity still a chance

> Was oreignet sich in Deutschland? Wie sieht Deutschland die Weit? Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen Die Wellt, Deutschlands große, überregionale Thees- und Wirtschaftszeitung.

Que se passe-1-il en Allemagne? Comment l'Allemagne regarde-1-elle le monde?

O que é que acontece na Alemanha?

What is happening in Germany? How does Germany view the world? ou will find the answers to these questions in HE WELT. Germany's independent national o

Even technology, which is a robot

nightmare to many, stays "human"

here, the skilled tradesman still masters

the machine and not the other way

As the Swabian doctor Paraceisus is

Today there are 125 skilled trades.

Human versatility and adaptability are

the main reasons why the trades have

maintained their vitality throughout the

This was something Marx and Engels

"The lower strata of the middle class

- the small tradespeople, shopkeepers,

and retired tradesmen generally, the

hundicraftsmen and peasants - ull

these sink gradually into the proletariat,

partly because their diminutive capital

failed to realise when they prophesied

the following in their Communist Mani-

festo published in 1848:

claimed to have written: "All crafts are

united in Man".

Che cosa sta succedendo in

Germania? Come vede a Germania il mondo? Risposto a tali quesiti le trovate in DIE WELT, rtidumo indipendento, co ania, a livello netionale.

iQuó suçado en Alemania? Cómo ve Alemania el mundo?

Southful is three to torgo movest, was becausing as

In Genf-spielt Moskau auf Zeitgewinn, USA enttauscht

does not suffice for the scale on which modern industry is carried on, and is swamped in the competition with the large capitalists, partly because their specialised skill is rendered worthless by new methods of production."

Although Marx and Engels talked of human beings, they saw the economy as a kind of natural force which had no place for man's inventiveness.

They would never have thought it possible that the triumphal march of mass production, which was linked to the spreading of mass prosperity, would be able to create new needs which could be catered for by the skilled tra-

During recent years, many trades which were pronounced obsolete have therefore come to new life; tiled-stove builders, cabinetmakers and even the blacksmiths (because of the sport of horse-riding).

And nobody was able to visualise the imount of repair-work and restoration nceded in modern society.

Admittedly, whole branches of skilled trades, for example the tailor, have been displaced by industry, or they have at least lost the basis for their independent economic existence.

On the other hand, new trades have emerged or have made their presence felt to an extent no-one would have thought possible: dental technicians, licaring-aid acoustics experts, building cleaners or ventilation constructors,

Although, as Marx and Engels predicted, many skills have been "rendered worthless" by the technological revolution, particularly in electrical engineering, many new fields of work have been created.

Skilled trades also benefit from technological progress in other ways. For example, many small businesses are now able to afford computers.

So the development of the skilled trades has not been determined by the laws of the conomy (as Marx and Engels said) but by man's own ingenuity.

The skilled trades have become an important stabilising socio-political factor in Germany.

In many senses, this sector is the "school of the nation" for the recultment of two thirds of all industrial trainees and future managers.

Crafts and trades Businesses payrolis One-man firms between 2 and 4 25 111 More than 50

The side-by-side of master and apprentice means that job satisfaction and a peaceful working atmosphere is better than in other areas.

Already back in 1897, the economist Gustav von Schmoller (1838-1917) pointed out that the middle class unites the forces and tendencies which ensure that "a great nation does not disintegrate into a few who are extremely rich and 

In addition, the existence of a large number of small and medium-scale businceses guarantees a market economy system as it exists in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The skilled trades, therefore, have a feeling for all tendencies which might threaten this economic freedom.

This varied nature of the skilled trades also makes sure that Germany's provinces remain living areas.

When one considers that the way out of the economic difficulties facing us during the eighties can only be achieved via greater individual responsibility, initiative and the willingness to take risks, skilled trades could become a symbol the the times.

The information-theory expert, Professor Karl Steinbuch, once wrote: "Middle-class awareness must, above all, face up to the destruction of independence in the economic and intellecual spheres.

"Independence is the best guarantee against unknown dangers and a prerequisite for future creativity."

In this respect, the skilled trades could become very important for the further development of our society,

The skilled trades must become the advocate of the human side of industry. Jürgen Jeske

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 June 1983)

#### Iran ready for economic jump

duty with regard to paying up their

Apart from a few individual business men who fled after the revolution broke out there have been no cases of refusal to repay loans.

Scare stories of nationalising foreign firms have revealed themselves to be completely unfounded in the case of German companies.

Both German and other foreign firms are optimistic about the possibility of completing contracts they one started.

There is still a great need for housing for the 40 million Iranians, four million of whom are claimed to be unemployed (30 per cent of the gainfully employable persons), it attends are a state a realization of

The goods on the Tehran govern-ment's list of imports show that the blind faith shown by the Shali regime in large-scale projects is gone: machines. pharmaceutics, chemicals, fertiliser, the motor industry and spare parts.

One of the biggest barriers to the further development of the Iranian economy is the lack of skilled workers.

Not only are the experts gone, who have left the country over the past four years, but four years of trainees are missing. Training charges are essential. This is the only way to enable domes-

tic capacities to be extended and to overcome the great economic dependence which has faced Iran during the Diether Loewe past:

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntageblatt, "Miderlege it wou derege of 5 June (983).



e collapse of Flug-Union, the well-

nown Berlin travel company, came

hock to the trade. It is only a year

Laker's travel bureau subsidiary,

German office was in Berlin,

even more spectacularly to the

## Geneva and afterwards: the crucial factors



The Federal Republic of Germany is heading for one of the most serious domestic and foreign policy crises in its

In all probability the crisis will come to a head in six months' time, but people are already far from clear as to the implications of what is at stake.

The signs are that confusion will be even greater at the height of the crisis

In their public statements the politicians are still hoping the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles in Europe will achieve results, an interim agreement at least, in time for the year's end

... In reality they have virtually abandoned hope of a breakthrough over the past few months. The signs are that the talks will fall to achieve results, interim or otherwise, in 1983.

. In keeping with the timetable agreed by Nato it will then be time to start stationing the new US missiles in Europe, beginning with Pershing 2s in Germany.

The peace movement, in the widest sense of the term, has announced its intention of preventing the installation of

The present Bonn government has repeatedly proclaimed its determination to go ahead with the Nato missile modernisation programme regardless of

It hopes the resistance spokesmen for the peace movement have said will be offered will remain non-violent. But noone can be sure that it will.

What next to no-one realises any longer is how paradoxical the situation is likely to be at the year's end.

The Geneva talks may be expected to break down, either because the Americans declare them to have been a failure or because the Russians recall their delegation the moment the first Pershing 2s arrive in Germany.

The peace movement's resistance to their being stationed will then be based on the slogan: "No new US missiles in

If this campaign is a success, Nato will indeed not be supplied with new missiles for Europe, while the Soviet Union can cheerfully shelve plans for a partial withdrawal of SS-20 missiles.

Washington is increasingly coming to feel that the Soviet leaders will not be prepared to negotiate seriously until they realise that implementation of the decision can no longer be prevent-

Anyone who holds this view must logically welcome the arrival of the first Pershing 2s in Germany and be prepared to crush resistance to stationing them here come what may.

. If it is right the new missiles must be stationed in Europe if there is to be any chance of a reduction in the number of new missile systems by both sides.

Politicians who hold this view are at a disadvantage in that they cannot prove their point. In all probability the

Soviet Union will do all it can to create the opposite impression.

Moscow can be sure to announce, in no uncertain terms, that the stationing of the first Pershings will end any hopes of reaching agreemen

The Soviet Union will then no longer be prepared to talk about a limitation in the number of missile systems.

Politicians might then argue that the Kremlin advanced exactly the same argument just before Nato arrived at its missile modernisation decision in December 1979.

Yet once the decision had been taken the Russians were soon ready to hold negotiations again.

Root-and-branch opponents of missmodernisation are unlikely to be convinced by this argument.

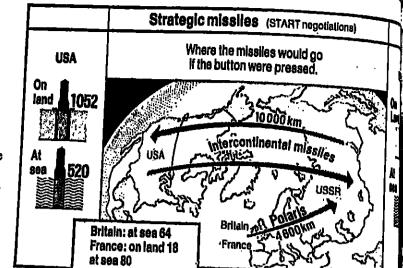
Opposition to the new US missiles has reached a stage at which it is so widespread and so determined that objective discussion between the two sides is virtually ruled out.

The Social Democrats have shown steadily less enthusiasm about the missile modernisation decision of late, especially since being relegated to the Opposition benches in Bonn.

Yet their own Bonn Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, was partly responsible for drafting the 1979 Nato resolution.

Be that as it may, it is virtually inconceivable that an SPD party conference might possibly endorse missile modernisation in any form as matters stand.

Even Herr Schmidt has paved the way for rejection of the idea by accusing the government of no longer seriously aiming at results in Ocneva.



The only point that is still at issue in the SPD is whether the party, and lending Social Democrats, ought to take an active part in opposing the stationing of the missiles as some groups demand.

Party leaders have so far stalled on this point, but they might yet be swept along on the crest of a wave of opposition to missile modernisation.

The situation is much the same in the trade union movement.

There, as in the SPD leadership, the leaders are still level-headed enough to oppose the demand by Oskur Lafontaine, the SPD mayor of Saarbrücken, for a general strike in protest against

The domestic crisis that seems to lie ahead could prove so ominous as to prompt consideration whether there might not be some way of avoiding it.

The first idea in this direction was the moratorium proposal, which envisaged continuing the Geneva talks in the New Year if need be and postponing missile modernisation while they continued.

But the Soviet government would probably infer that the West was no longer so sure it could afford to go ahead with missile modernisation.

Moscow might then lose interest in coming to terms.

A more radical idea would missile modernisation off a reinforce Nuto with other, on

But that would leave only daymakers in the city. "Current Union equipped with moder set conditions in Berlin make it imrange missiles in Europe, and tible to continue in business," the further objection that argust pany tersely announced. even more heavily.

was the end of the road for a firm It is that any such decision used to be the second-largest air a major political triumph forth company in the city.

Union and an equally sense purent market conditions give rise setback for the United States. Scious fears as to the entire future of

Moscow would harbour be tours from Berlin. Rumours are rife. Europeans gradually paring to the 1960s Flug-Union was the No. with the Americans, while in Berlin; only Berliner Flug Ring did many people would say the top business. West German operators had abandoned all attempts in R and TUI did not arrive on the viet influence. The missiles themselves an initially they contented themselves

the crux of the matter, The man a modest share of the market, but the crux of the maner, in distinction has changed term of world affairs will decide 1980.

pending which way the miss period operators were more or less pending which way the miss period operators. Any attempt to avert wif

plessly left to face competition on fronts, the one being politically moyear's end will probably be and dumping in air fares charged by

We must be prepared for the Bloc airlines, and other sets but we ought at least top With the aid of travel agents in West derstand what is at stake. Wolfgang sists to fly from Schönefeld, East (Hunnoversche Allgemein, Millin, seriously jeopurdising churter

ls to Greece. the same time West German opetirely and link the regional (Nos joined the price war in Berlin, intercontinental (Start) start sidising flights from Berlin to make cheaner than flights from West

any gaps they could negotiat Berlin operators were unable to comprehensive agreement to reduce with either. Yet Flug Ring, Flugon and Unger-Hugreisen munuged

when Laker Holidays, the Berlin At the same time a Europe sidiary of Luker Airways, made a control network of agreement for the market with rock-bottom

especially the local firms, were

In 1981 operations in this sector run at a loss that was DM64m higher.

Other company activities netted a profit of DM146m, leaving Lufthansa DM33m in the black on balance. The

## Santebriicker Jeltung

overall surplus at DM45m was nearly DM40m better than the year before.

The overall surplus includes DM21m in profits remitted by subsidiaries of which Condor, the charter operator, accounted for DM9.3m.

Lusthansa ordinary shares and debentures will be paying a five-per-cent dividend for 1982.

last year. It was a loss that would hve meant the end for any smaller operator,

Laker's success was short-lived. The company went out of business in February 1982. Not even Sir Freddie Laker could make ends meet by charging less

Berlin air tour operators breathed a sigh of relief, but not the affected holidavmakers.

Shock for holidaymakers as another

Berlin company goes to the wall

Flug Ring and Flug-Union ran into

difficulties for the first time. It was

partly their own fault for having made

no attempt to meet the Laker challenge.

Worried by Laker's failure, many holidaymakers decided to play safe and book with TUI, the largest and arguably safest operator.

TUI steadily improved its position, offering cut-price tours from Berlin only. Cumbersome local firms, operating only from Berlin, were unable to

Their only strong point was that they ran air tours to less popular destinations. On popular routes they were increasingly unable to hold their own.

Competition grew even more ruinous early this year when NUR and TUI waged a price war of their own even though NUR, for instance, lost DM11m

usthansa is doing much better than

Last year the 128 airlines which are

members of IATA lost roughly

Lufthansa's turnover last year was

nearly five per cent up, at DM8.1bn,

and although air traffic was DM113.5m

in the red the company's performance is

✓many other uirlines.

DM4.5bn.

and sluggish bookings were the reason for the latest price war.

Prices were undercut for one holiday arrangement after another, as they have been in West Germany this year too, and holidaymakers could hardly be blamed for making hay while the sun

So it is hardly surprising that the Flug-Union shareholders, Haru and Urlaubsreisen, were no longer prepared to invest a further DM1m in the company.

They first put their holdings up for sale, then offered to give them away. A private group is said to have been prepared to step in but was reportedly ruled out by the majority shareholders.

The majority shareholders, Bayern-Express and P. Kühn, are both wholly owned by Deutsche Bundesbahn, the German Federal Railways, and the Bundesbahn board are said to have given the thumbs-down.

Negotiations with another interested party fulled to come up trumps, it is rumoured in the trade, which left the company with no choice but to call in

The travel trade is by no means alone in wondering why the Bundesbahn failed to stave off the collapse of Flug-Union with only three weeks to go to the start of the Berlin summer holidays.

It is hardly suprising that a closer look is being taken at Bundesbahn stakes in other travel companies. It holds 50.1 per cent of the share capital of Deutsches Reiseburo, for instance, which in its turn holds an 11.599-percent stake in TUI.

The railways also hold a 55-per-cent shareholding in the Bavarian travel agency that holds a further 11.599-percent stake in TUI.

Other TUI shareholders include Hapag-Lloyd, the shipping company, nd the Springer Group newspapers Hamburger Abendblatt and Die Welt.

The trade has a sneaking suspicion that the Bundesbahn was deliberately willing to allow Flug-Union to close down because most holidaymakers who had booked with Flug-Union would probably switch to TUI.

In terms of bookings TUI is certainly head and shoulders ahead of the rest for air tours in Berlin. Flug-Ring and NUR are equal second, closely followed by Unger.

Local operators are frankly talking in terms of West German companies going all out to force them out of business, and no-one knows what will happen it H. v. Przychowski

(Der Tagesspiegel, 5 June 1983)

#### Lufthansa in sight of the cloud with the silver(ish) lining

respectively).

Board chairman Heinz Ryhnau admits that good luck was on the airline's side. Fuel prices, for instance, were up only one pfennig to 72 pfennigs per litre, which was substantially below

what had been expected. Fuel consumption was down; seven per cent, boosting productivity and further cutting costs per ton-kilometre.

Since Lufthansa carried roughly 100,000 tons of freight and 60,000 tons of mail this made a handsome contribution toward profits.

Lufthansa carried 14 million passengers, or roughly the same as the year before. Herr Ruhnau noted that the pronortion of business-class passengers had been maintained at roughly 60 per centage of the real Engineer contage and

On domestic routes 85 per cent of passengers travel business.

Market trends varied widely in 1982. Truffic was up on Far and Middle Eas-

above the airline's existing European

put into practice by Lusthansa before a competitor elbows in.

The most striking dispurities in services between German airports will hopefully be eliminated as soon as possible.

At present the plans look like being

The new routes will be flown by

DLT, in which Lufthunsa holds a stake. So the national airline should have developments under control, just as the DLT plans stand a fair chance of suc-

reess.
Free market economists are rightly upset by the idea that Lufthansa seems to have a hand in everything. But the solution in the pipeline should be an improvement on the existing situation.

The 34,000 members of Lufthansa's staff had also produced quality by virtue of their commitment and their performance. They contributed heavily toward the results.

torn routes only (by 14 and 21 per cent

Herr Ruhman says, "we could not have succeeded in stabilising demand."

'Were it not for these high sales."

. Yet the airlines plans to dispense with the services of 660 flight engineers. "We are working on the assumption that by 1995 we will be flying only aircraft with two men in the cockpit," the board chairman says.

#### Improvement

By then 170 will have retired, 235 are to be retrained as pilots and the remaining 250 or so will either be retained us ground staff or paid off, with redundan-

That should further cut the cost of lower rate (4.3 per cent) than earnings (4.8 per cent).

Herr Ruhnau claimed this made a vital contribution toward the airline's fine performance.

This year should be even better. The first quarter was certainly better than in

The number of passengers was up nearly two per cent to 3.2 million, while air freight was up 4.5 per cent to 104,988 tons.

"If the trend cotinues," he said, "we should reach our target of two per cent more passengers and 5.5 per cent more



## Group seeks a merger of the two sets of missiles talks

Protestant laymen led by Munich political scientist and historian Professor Klaus von Schubart have called for the Geneva talks on intercontinental (Start) and medium-range (INF) missiles to be merged. The aim is to reach a comprehensive agreement on nuclear disarmament. This, in full, is Article 8 of what the group call the Heidelberg peace mcmorandum, a name that calls to mind the Heidelberg theses drafted by Professor Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker in 1959.

The latest round in the arms race is a A threat to Europe in particular. The Geneva talks on medium-range missiles will show whether confidence in arms control negotiations is forfeited entirely of a breakthrough is achieved.

Many nucleur devices are stored in Europe for use in central Europe as the potential theatre of an East-West war. Many medium-range Eurostrategic systems are stationed in and around Eur-

They all clearly demonstrate both the trend in nuclear technology toward combat capability and the consequences of inadequate arms limitation agree-

ments that leave Iceway for "grey zones" and can thus be circumvented. At the Geneva talks only a limited cross-section of Eurostrategic weapons

is under discussion. If the United States and the Soviet Union are unable to agree to forgo these weapon systems there will still be the Salt option of agreement on cell-

This would enable the two sides to carry on with their arms build-up or go ahead with missile modernisation. There is also the possibility of a

ninor reduction, no more than symbolic in character. Neither possibility is an acceptable solution. Yet if the negotiation brief was extended to include all comparable Eurostrategic systems and shorter-range tacticul nuclear weapons agreement

might be reached on comprehensive nuclear disarmament. As a first step the United States and the Soviet Union as the two sides at Geneva could call a halt to the arms race and decide to extend the talks to all regional strategic and theatre tactical nu-

clear weapons. As a second step they can then agree to scrap these categories of weapons enBy linking the two so as to many.

ger be circumvented.

ventional arms, manpower and tes. I would be seen to the local firms, were control network of agreement prevent war becoming wagen's or a fresh arms dynamic occurred

An MBFR agreement in W ong overdue. A Conference mament in Europe ought to be continue negotiations on miss fective confidence-building

In this way the res nuclear weapons held by powers would become determ pons again.

That might not climinate is rent dilemma, but it would pr specific access to the eliminate liance on nuclear weapons called Article Five.

The agenda in Geneva could a about change in politics, in civil extended that a comprehense tion it is a tacit progress.

The way conceivable alonging the conventional armediant of change.

Europe for a comprehensive to the promoting interpretation of properties.

tion of nuclear weapons. (Prankfurter Rundscha

It would not allow any more or less to hold their own. zones" to urise and could the the first really serious setback was in

#### Smaller airports likely to get increased business

erman and European air transport seems to be on the brink of the sewalted change of course. But leas there has been far too much

Promoting inter-regional Luropean thaffic and flights between smaller neighbouring countries. It now looks as though the idea is no

flights to Amsterdum. As part of the political change the new Bonn government indicated that it would be willing to consider allocating

Lufthans then stepped in to serve the route, and there are now proposals for a complete secondary network over and

the route to a smaller private operator.

German airports and larger airports in

longer mere wishful thinking. Hunover has achieved a breakthrough with

... (Hannovenche Aligemeine, 7 June 1983) 🖓

The Federal Materials Research Es-Lablishment in West Berlin publishes a bulky annual report printed on glossy art paper.

Merely to browse through it is to be shocked from time to time by the thought of how many materials near and far can corrode, explode and col-

Lovers of technical jargon should find the report absolutely enthralling if, that is, they happen to know what a computerised giniometer, gaschromatic motor fuel analysis and tests of the decontaminability of surfaces are (not to mention the shearing stability of polymer additives).

Some of the scenarios outlined in the report are tales of horror.

Yet scientists at the research establishment are not out to create panic; they are level-headed technicians who do their arithmetic.

In a swiftly changing world of technology they constantly have to devise new test procedures and testing devices,

The establishment has a payroll of about 1,200, one in four of whom is cither a ecientist or engineer. It works for the Economic Affairs Ministry in Bonn.

It runs on a budget of over DM100m. but as its head, Dr G. W. Becker, notes, it is growing increasingly difficult to make ends meet at a time when the emphasis is on economy in public spend-

As a general rule little is heard in public about the Berlin research facility, although it recently made headline news by providing part of the proof that Stern magazine's Hitler Diaries were forgeries.

For the experts this particular task. was no problem. In a matter of days they were able to show that the cord used in a diary that purported to have been written in 1934 was not available

The man-made fibre and optical bleach used in the paper of a dlary dated 1941 could not have been available before 1948 at the carliest.

Scientists are still dealing with the collapse of the Berlin Kongresshalle on 21 May 1980. They now know exactly how it happened.

Cork plugs were used to seal gaps in the reinforced concrete. They stored damp and caused the structural steel to

· How is such concealed damage to be spotted in time? Most buildings, the annuel report says, are "hostile" to

So the establishment recommends devising procedures by which damage can be identified early.

Corrosion was also found to have been caused by salt spread to clear RESEARCH

## Tales from the corrosion and explosion department

snow, while it also occurred extensively on flat roofs clad in bitumen sheeting.

This finding solved once and for all a longstanding dispute between the manufacturers of bitumen sheeting and galvanised sheet metal,

Anything that has to do with environnental protection, recycling or energysaving is growing steadily more important for the Berlin research establish-

The annual report deals in detail with a new kind of corrosion that has been found to affect reinforced concrete

Motorists who use West Berlin's urban autobahn are suffering from this particular blight, which has made it necessary for the authorities to close several slip roads.

Rust has occurred on the back of the supporting walls where they are in contact with the soil, indicating the presence of hitherto unknown corrosion da-

fuel by 1990 at the latest if the Briurope will have lead-free motor

tish and German governments get their

At the next session of the Council of

Ministers in Brussels, Bonn Interior Mi-

nister Friedrich Zimmermann will sub-

The report notes that damage of this kind could affect all reinforced concrete structures that come into contact with

There may be limits to the tests the establishment is required to carry out but the borderline between tests and materials research is fluid and indis-

Technicians are working on materials, especially coramics, that withstand extremely high temperatures for long

Materials used in heat shields for space craft, for instance, need not be any use for turbines that have to run for a decade. This is a problem that is being looked into in Berlin.

The containers used for intermediate storage of radioactive waste in the Federal Republic of Germany are said to be extremely safe.

The establishment has completed its research work in this sector, providing an answer to one of the most important

questions arising in compathe THEATRE storage facilities in Ahan

Tosts even simulated a dis an aircraft crashing on the of which are made of cast iron ite pellets.

They are suitable for stone nuted material for up to 40. have shown.

Staff have also carried of the stage in the Cologne theatre.

Gorleben, where radioacia part of the stage-set for the planned to be stored under the planned to be stored to be store city of the soil to hold back a lights the Lights), written substances.

used cars? If lead-free fuel w

DM2,000 per car).

lead-free fuel?

sel oil hus long been available

It was assumed. Dr Beth histo to obtain electric light.
that the sait deposits when the expresses his infuriation during were to be stored might be pening monologue: "Just a few unlikely though that might be beening monologue: "Just a few unlikely though that might be beening monologue: "Just a few unlikely though that might be beening monologue: "Just a few unlikely though that might be beening monologue: "Just a few though the surface soil as the five sentences race past the audience rier to prevent radioactive affout full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the full stops or commas, which from finding the surface sentences race past the audience environment of man, flora and full stops or commas, which from finding the surface sentences race past the audience environment of man, flora and full stops or commas, which from finding the surface sentences race past the audience environment of man, flora and full stops or commas, which is not perform the finding the full stops or commas, which is not performent of the full stops or commas, which is not performent of the full stops or commas, which is not performent of the full stops or commas, which is not performent of the f

Hans Hether theoreticiun, is not all that wellfur Deutschlood in Germany. e was born in 1874 and moved to

huge electric light bulb hangs over

is time. Faust has sold his soul to

in 1902, where she set up an in-Since all major manufacture optial "salon". This was a meeting-cars to the United States the sec for many famous artists, from know-how as regards catalysts thornton Wilder, Here, they received But what is to be done with a lieuw ideas, advice and encourage-

Stein turned into a kind of modernday mother-figure. This is most obvious 'in Ernest Hemingway's case, whose succinct narrative is unthinkable without her support.

Her own works - short dramas, "operas", narratives, a complicatedly constructed auto-biography - still haven't been really discovered,

Stein's Faust: a desire to

go to hell (granted)

This is underlined by the fact that it has taken so long for her Doctor Faustus Lights the Lights to find its way on to the German stage. After all, its opcratic libretto deals with the greatest hero in German literature. This is a play in which the "plot" in only just discornible.

To a cortain extent, there is the familior Faust cust: the inventor Faust himself; the comparatively restrained swindling devil, Mephisto, who is helped by a snake ("Herr Natter"); Gretchon, who is bitten by the snake (the link to the paradise myth) and who is called "Margarete Ida and Helena Annabel", an allusion to Goethe's. Faust

A few other characters - a "lad", a dog, a man from the sea, a boy and a girl - contrust this version from the basic elements. It provides the opportunity for choral and ballet parts.

More than this, it ing repetition of events, words and sentences. For the organisation of languago and its particles is a, if not the objective of Stein's art. In his book Die neuen Wirklichkeiten (The New Realities), Günter Blöckor explains: "In-Gertrudo Stein's relationship to words is more material than aesthetic. Her inten-

tions, but to allow the words to speak for themselves... Gertrude Stein was in love with vocabulary, sounds, sentences, constructions, childish rhymes which could interweave with her prose ..."

Producer Tabori goes even further still in his programme: "Stein denies us the convenience of explanation, an age-old original, Faustus and introduce more custom in traditional drama, and presents the audience with a disquicting invitation: to feel free to choose the inter-

tion was not to con- Allowing words to speak for themselves ... Gertrude Stein's jure up associa. Doctor Faustus Lights the Lights,

pretation". Tabori himself decides to interpret freely. What at first appears to be a narrative (or to be more precise, text to an opera and thus a lyrical work) is then subjected to the influence of unbridled theatre.

The wave-like movement varies between a brooding silence and temperamental vivacity.

There is a stronger link than in Continued on page 12.

### Opera tailored to atmosphere of a rococo playhouse

rely so well-informed about the run-up

to a work of musical drama. Only recently, the S. Fischer Verlag published Dio Englische Kutze, ein Arbeitstugebuch 1978-1982 (The English Cut, a Working Diary 1978-1982), in which the author/composer Henze records the general observations, reflections and aphorisms made during the preparation and production of his

This workshop report will remain a significant document long after the play itself is no longer performed. The libretto to this "story for singers

operație work.

and musicians" is based on an epistolary novel by Balzac, Peines de coeur d'une chatte anglaise, the illustrations

for which were drawn by the social cri-

tic and artist Eugène de Grandville. Henze saw the Balzac novel performed by an Argentinian theatre group in Paris in 1977. During this performance he felt a desire to "write a sinister and oblique musical score to suit the sittister and oblique story".

He then asked the English dramatist Edward Bond to write the libretto. Bond transposed the story from the French directoire to Victorian London in 1900. It is a fabulous parable which is play-

ed in the world of animals. The scenes of love, marriage, intrigue

and murder played by the cats on stage represent a caustic social satire, the actors in their animal masks suffer and experience the fate of human beings.

The Society, for the Protection of Rats,, founded by the cass symbolises capitalist society.

As the composer points out: "after all, the whole opera deals with money."

The plot's comic element is constantly questioned. And yet, the moral of the lengthy (over three hours) story, that the best are slain, is pretty weak.

Musically, on the other hand, Die Englische Katze has a greut deal to

The opera's composition was inspired. by the Italian Opera Buffa from the early 17th century, Mozart, Rossini, Sullivan (the English Lonzing) of Gilbert and Sullivan fame, and Stravinsky.

Henze takes its bearings from a major was a loving and lovable Tom. work of this genre, Beethoven's Diabelli variations.

The main actors and the various social groups are assigned typical motil's and instruments, the sound of which helps the audience understund the cour-

se of events more easily." Henze himself on this point: "The music shows bias, it shows who is liked

and who is disliked." The score leaves no doubt here! For example during the marvellous ariosi between Minette and her lover Tom or in the shrill, aggressive sounds for the despised Cat Society for the Protection of Rats, where the forced cacophony

Henze's music seems to be at its most impressive and nowerful where its intention is a naturally flowing melody. The composer is able to extract flat-

often sounds like proper caterwauling.

tering and hard sounds, wit and drama, and lyrical sensitivity from the limited orchestra of colours. This proves his compositional perfec-

tion and his successful musical charac-The performance by the orchestra of

the Württemberg State Theatre Stuttgart, conducted by the masterly and lively Dennis Russel Davies also descrives praise. The costumes were designed to fit the

city to the production The composer should consider cutt-

ing out some of the rather long-winded second part in the interests of a better audience understanding of his work. Inga Nielsen and Elisabeth Glauser

put on a convincing performance as the two cats Minette and Bubette.

Inga Nielsen had to master both bewitchingly soft lyrics and coloraturas, Martin Finke was a good Lord Pulf.

Roland Bracht - a regular guest in Suarbrücken - successfully took on the The variation technique used by role of Arnold and Wolfgang Schöne Albert-Peter Bitz

(Gaarbrücker Zeitung, 4 June 1983)

## Attempt to get a deal on

mit for EEC consideration clean air regulations aimed, like a British bid, at the introduction of lead-free fuel. It is already mandatory in the United States and Japan and could be soon throughout the European Community.

Britain would like to see lead-free fuel in use by 1987, but France and Italy have said that they will be opposing any such bld for the time being. Lead-free motor fuel can only be wel-

comed wholeheartedly from an environmental aspect. The 100 million or so

motor vehicles in the Common Market release enormous amounts of lead into with the aid of catalysts. The exhaust gases are passed through British public opinion has been pipes lined with metallic oxide catalysts alarmed by persistent reports that children who grow up in areas where there

is heavy traffic have almost toxic levels of lead in their blood. Lead has also become a problem for many farmers. Grass alongside busy the compression must be lowered. roads can no longer be used as fodder

because its lead count is too high. In motor fuel lead plays an important

mendatory virtually all motive

This was an essential prerequisite for high compression, a key feature of mo-

Any substantial further reduction in the amount of harmful substances in

that trigger afterburn. But catalysts can

extra weight, while lead-free fuel means

vironmentally unimpeschable Tax incentives to persuade to switch to diesel angines work option that was neither compact took too long.

companies have siready announced that lead-free fuel will cost more. consumption.

# lead-free petrol

purt, that of increasing the octune rating and making the engine less likely to

dern fuel-miser engines. But environ-

mental qualities are equally important. car exhaust fumes can only be achieved

only be used with lead-free fuel. Clean exhausts have their drawbacks. The catalyst costs extra cash and creates

As a result performance declines and fuel consumption increases. The oil would need converting oversity his year's Schwetzingen Festival Problems could arise with the began with a successful revival of cles and compact models (at part's opera Mitridute by the Hurtion conversion costs of court/Ponnelle ensemble (Zurich).

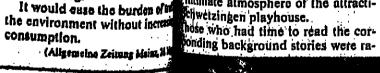
How, for that metter, is one of the countries that have yet as to rococo theutro in Schwetzingen

The cutulyat breaks down calready been the scene of a premie-converted car is driven uses performance of one of Henze's ope-There can be no doubt the size fur junge Liebende (Elegy for clans would do well to realise five years and the force has been decided to realise five years and the force has been decided to realise five years and the force has been decided to realise five years and the force has been decided to realise five years and the force has been decided to realise five years and the five years and th

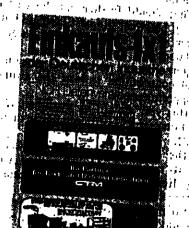
live years ago, Henze, born in Gücommissioned by the Schwetzinger lival organisers and the Württem-State Theatre to compose a new

again, his opera was tailored to llimate atmosphere of the attractithweizingen playhouse.

ose who had time to read the cor-



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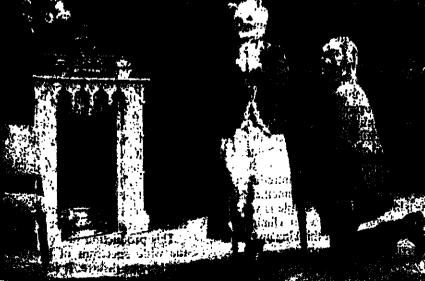
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fabulous perable' . . . Henze's Die Englische Katze. (Photo: Joschim Schmidtmann)

MEDUCATION

ool has pupils.

Her death marks the end of a chapter in the history of socialist German writing and of German literature as a

She was the last of the great writers of middle-class origin who joined forces with a working class that itself now no longer exists.

Her parents in Mainz were middleclass Jews and she grew up in a home where the bourgeois traditions of the arts were staunchly upheld.

Schiller was one of the writers she particularly appreciated as a girl. He was soon joined by Dostoyevsky, whose influence is apparent in so many ways in her early work.

She read art history and Sinology at university and borrowed her nom-deplume (her real name was Netty Reiling) from Hercules Seghers, a contemporary of Rembrandt's.

The first work she had published as Anna Seghers was already written in a style that was unmistakably her own,

1928 was the year in which she both joined the Communist Party and made a name for herself as a writer with her short novel Aufstand der Fischer von St. Barbara (Uprising of the Fishermen of St Barbara).

It was written in a laconic style that

#### Grass elected chairman of arts academy

riter Gunter Grass has been elected president of the Academy of Arts in West Berlin. He takes over from architect Werner Düttmann, who held the post for nearly 12 years until he died last January.

It is a three-year term. There were several candidates, but Grass is said to have commanded majority support at the first ballot of the 80 members pre-

The academy has over 200 members, of whom some live outside Berlin. Grass, 55, has for years lived in Berlin and north Germany.

His new vice-president is Berlin sculptor Rolf Szymanski, 54, who was previously head of the academy's fine

His old job has been taken over by Eberhard Roters, director of the Berlinische Galerie.

(General-Anzoigor Bonn, 6 Juno (983)

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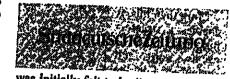
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#### **LITERATURE**

### Veteran writer's death closes a chapter



was initially felt to be "manly." It won her the Kleist Prize, one of the most prestigious literary awards in the Weimar Republic.

She played an active part in the work of the Proletarian-Revolutionary Writers' League as a member of which she made the acquaintance of Georg Lukacs, whose exact opposite she was to become 10 years later, in exile.

She went into exile as soon as the Nazis came to power. Her novel Kopflohn (Head-Money) was one of the first literary reactions to German Fascism.

It tells an impressive and forceful tale of farm life before and imediately after

In 1934 she was in Austria to study the background of the February uprising. But France, especially Paris, came to mean home for her in exile.

She spent her time sitting writing at case tables in the French capital. Her output included Die Rettung (The Rescue), 1937, a novel that testified to the solidarity that was a hallmark of the working-class movement until its destruction.

At congresses held to defend the arts in the 1930s she spoke up in national patriolism for German culture, which faced destruction at the hands of the

Her novel Das siebte Kreuz (The Seventh Cross) was arguably the supreme expression of her "love of the Futherland" (the title of her speech at the 1935 congress in defence of the arts).

In both literary and political terms it was the most important German novel to be written in exile during the Nazi

it tells the tale of seven prisoners who escape from a Nazi concentration camp. One is not caught, being finally smuggled out of the country.

It is a tale of hope: hope that Fascism's powers of self-destruction would

prove its undoing. It is an extraordinary tale of the ordinary lives of ordinary people. Everyday life plays a leading part in rescuing the

hero, Georg Heisler. He succeeds in escaping from Germany because a number of different people feel called on to do something to ensure he gets away. They do so without cross-reference, as it were.

Franz Marnet, Heislor's friend, expresses the specific utopia that is included in the novel as follows:

"After it is all over I would still like to be where I am now, but differently, In the same firm, but a different person. To work here for us ... and it must all

In the prologue she paints a forceful picture of the Rhenish countryside to which she luys claim despite the homeland mythology of Fascism. Das siebte Kreuz depicted resistance

to the Nazis. It was not a one-sided resistence and was shown in social depth. The film version, directed by Fred

Zinnemann and starring Spencer Tracy. may well have made a lasting mark on the view of Germany held in the United States during the Second World War.

Transit, 1944, was a more personal account of life in exile. It tells the tale of a German worker holed up in Marscilles waiting for a US visu. He eventually stays behind.

In a sense it is the tale of Anna Seghers herself, who only just managed, with her husband and children, to escape the Vichy police.

But late in life she claimed never to have undergone crises, and she was indeed an optimist who survived more than the years of exile in which she emerged as a leading voice from Mexi-

In exile she was busy drawing up plans for a post-war Germany to which she planned to return as soon as she

She returned to the Soviet Zone and served the new German state in the making there. She was head of what was to become the GDR Writers' Association from 1952 to 1978.

So she was in her late 70s before she

schools to bid for pupils difficult not to write a satire on German school system. One joke the headmasters of our highly-re-Gymnasien (high schools) are to the streets with a lasso to a few more pupils. re is a growing suspicion that

are not that important any more

Parisian cafe tables reportedly informed by the headmas-workbench... Anna Seghen that they will have to wait and see

retired from a job she took flat-year class.

and her post-war writing the state Education Ministries repeatedly damental confidence in the past-base states against resorting to inadolf historical change.

But she failed to equal the whole problem is the result of she set in exile, and the Confidence is the end of the sixties.

Sepecially 12 to blame for her large the end of the sixties.

especially Die Entscheldung the recruitment ratio, or as statistision) and Das Vertrauen (Contactfully put it, the family "reprobeing politically and assistation ratio", has dropped by almost credited in the West,

Given real life and historical advelopment has led to a situain the GIDR it was hard to a which could not be more paradoxithem in the Federal Republic thy as chronicles of the new thereas the colleges and universities state she wanted and hopeds tatill mouning and groaning about the New Man it was expect throwing surge of students and are duce.

Later, in the 1970s, she may educational and training tasks set material that called to middle without reducing standards in re-

Stories such as Das with Oberfahrt and Souderback gen were impressive highlight writing of which none of the GDR authors would have ben

In terms of arts policy the an emancipation from the dop cialist realism and opened w tic leeway in which, for his work of Heiner Müller was the

Childentiche Zeiter !!

### Road to hell

Continued from page 11

Stein's original play to the story of the

The tree of knowledge of good and evil towers over the playing area between the audience, surrounded by significant forbidden fruit (apples).

Kazuko Watanabe designed the stage-set and the costumes, which range from modern-day to the American ploneer period.

A great deal appears to be highly subjective addition. The humming choir, for example, which creates a mystic atmosphere before the play begins, or the "ballet" scene, where the actors writhe on their seats after Natter bites Margarete.

Sometimes, Tabori introduces his very personal themes, smothering the original text. One example is when the actors consider how to eliminate the "lad" and the dog, thinking up the most

horrific torture phantasies. On the whole, however, Tabori and the actors themselves (Jacobsen as Faust, Klaus Fischer as Mephiato, Silvia Fenz as Margarete, Ursula Höpfner

us Natter, Sandra Markus 1814 Karl Luuber us the dog, Good Bode, Klaus Redlin, Renate Fo put on an exciting and caping formance.

Their collective acting, offers established its own harmonic Theatre between ritual and tation, between intellectual sensuality, transposing Sula lism into vivid images.

Stanley Walden, the ma piano, composed his own jara a for the performance.

Although his sound patterns odies, inspired by Charles Jimmy Giuffre and even Benja ten, helped the actor, there as whether it helped bring out the self more clearly. Maybe there too much singing.

Admittedly, there is an ut longing by Faust at the end of to go to Hell.

The fact that he is not saved? trinsic part of Faust's character. This production in Colognation the wide spectrum of possible this kind of theatre. It was real

plenty of applause at the end. Rainer Ha (Külner Stadt-Anzeiger, A.P.)

neously overcome the problem of overcrowding (in colleges/universities) and shrinkage (in elementary schools)? Public discussion on education still

faced by almost insoluble problems.

Dropping birthrate drives secondary

search and teaching, our education sys-

Politicians and pressure groups are

Can educational policies simulta-

pasien. All that matters is that centres on the labour market problems ts interested in sending their presented by the fact that the generan to a Gymnasium (as opposed tion born in years in which there were Gesamtschule or comprehensive) high birth rates is now looking for (Photo: Ludas ther enough children turn up for

tem is drying up at grass roots.

The concern about a possible surplus of academics must be relaced by an appreciation of the new problems at the very basis of the educational system.

Too many politicians seek refuge in the popular practice of looking for ideological scapegoats to take the blame for the malaise instead of concentrating on the problems at hand.

It is all too obvious tht many find it difficult to accept the fact that the reason for this problem does not lie in misdirected educational policies but in a fateful demographic watershed.

The abrupt change of scenario, however, does cast an informative light on our educational system.

It shows how ill-suited its three-tier system is to cope with the changes re-

The growing competition between the individual schools (and types of

schools) together with the parents' desire to obtain the best possible education for their children may mean that secondary modern schools drop out of the

At the same time, efforts by philologists to maintain the achievementoriented and exclusive character of the Gymnasien will be undermined by the increased competition.

The basic law of supply and demand threatens to make irrelevant all the profound debates on the meaning and significance of Gymnasium education.

In our qualification-mindedness, its role is reduced to that of an educational institution which provides the most valuable and worthwhile qualification

Even up to now, parents have done everything to make sure their children have to opportunity to enjoy the fruits of this system, regardless of any talent or achievement-based reservations.

Attempts by Gymnasien to oppose such trends have not been all that suc-

Now that Gymnasien have to worry about their very existence and ability to function, their interest in crecting more difficult entrance barriers is likely to

As long as the number of secretaries and assistants depends on the number of pupils, as long as the reformed secondary stage of education needs

enough pupils to maintain its system of grouping pupils into special courses, Gymnasien will do their utmost to attract as many children as possible.

The loud complaints by the various education ministries about the relaxed attitude some Gymnasien have towards achievement will do nothing to change

Society's qualification-mindedness is now relentlessly demanding its price.

The struggle between the school to get their fair share of children has already begun. The prospects for secondary modern schools (Hauptschule) aren't too good.

All the set phrases about the alleged equal value of secondary modern education and all the tricks used by politicians in recent years to enhance the status of this school category are worthless in the face of competition to get the best qualifications.

The secondary modern school, for example in Bavaria, doesn't even provide the children with their first public examination (at the age of 15 or 16).

Here, there are only nine years of education, whereas ten years are necessary before the first examination can be

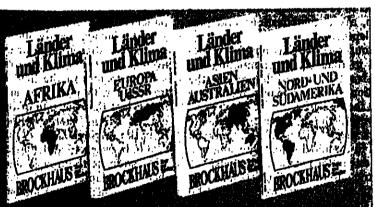
It is not hard to imagine how parents will react in future if they receive a friendly letter from a Gymnasium headmaster asking them to consider sending their child to his school.

Is there any way of preventing the secondary modern schools from disintegrating into schools for "the rest." for those who didn't manage to get a place in a Gymnasium or who decided for social reasons not to take part in the competition for the best qualifications?

There is a growing conflict between

Continued on page 14

#### Meteorological stations all over the world



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Review

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## Slipped discs put German spines out of joint

One in three of all West Germans between the ages of 40 and 70 has a slipped disc, say doctors.

The disorder is in no way a "fashionable complaint". There has always been a high percentage of middle-aged men and women complaining about backache.

In most cases, however, the pains were thought to be rheumatic, and treated accordingly.

Towards the end of the last century progress made in X-ray technology showed that the backaches were due to excessive strain on the intervertebral

Each disc consists of a jelly-like core (nucleus pulposus), enclosed by dense fibrous tissue, which is firmly attached to the bodies of the vertebrac.

They act as shock-absorbers and pre-

#### Continued from page 13

the traditional way Gymnasien have viewed their own function in society and the competition-oriented approach to obtaining qualifications upon which the whole system of employment and the civil service is based.

Recently, experts spoke of an Abiturieuten (school-leavers with university entrance qualification) ratio of between 30 and 40 per cdent of any one school year. These estimates could quite easily be too low.

Educational policies find themselves facing a dilemma and helpless in their belief that there is still such a thing us a "normal distribution" of the number of pupils among the various types of school according to the individual talents the children may have.

The only way to prevent the dangers of cut-throat competition from completely ruining the concepts of education ministers is by re-thinking these concepts altogether. Otherwise, the official schools policies will become living lies.

The assertion of the "equal value" of the various types of schools is of no use unless the parents can be persuaded that this equality in fact exists.

However, this requires that society bring into accord the noble principle of equality in education and the equality of opportunities actually available following such education.

An organisation has been set up to help families in which a heart at-

The first person to receive money was

a Berlin housewife and mother. She has

three sick children aged 15, 16 and 17,

all in wheelchairs and completely help-

and the support fund has handed her

The organisation, whose aim is to

"fight circulatory disturbance", will be

conducting a widespread information

campaign this year on the causes, and

The organisation patroness, Hanna-

Renate Laurien (CDU), Berlin's Sena-

tor for the Schools, argently warned

against the risks of smoking, lack of

exercise, stress, overweight, high blood

pressure and diabetes.

implications of such disturbances.

over a cheque for DM5,000.

tack or stroke case has caused need.

Malte Buschbeck (Süddentsche Zeitung, 28 May 1983) vent the individual vertebrae from rubbing against one another during movement of the upper part of the body.

The nucleus pulposus has to stand considerable pressure and tension. Unfortunately, it is not suited for permunent strain as it belongs to the poorly nourished tissues, as do the other joint cartilages and tendons.

Metabolism takes a very long time in the case of the intervertebral discs; this means that signs of strain can occur after quite a short period.

The usual cause is a faulty posture and incorrect lifting or carrying of heavy weights...

A human being's "natural" posture is standing and walking upright. In this position the pressure on the intervertebrai discs is about 50 kilograms.

If during work the arms are stretched out, this weight increases by about 25

If the backbone is flexed there is a dynamic strain on the shell of the discs, a strain which is intensified if the person lifts heavy objects.

Persons whose work regularly involves bending forward or carrying heavy weights exert excessive pressure on the jelly-like substance between the verte-

Ticers are the direct cause of death

in about 11 per cent of ulcer suffe-

rers, a medical meeting has been told.

Over the years, the disc is then worn down so much that the slightest movement rubs the vertebrae of the backbone against one another. This leads to

Since the regenerative capacity of the nucleus pulposus is limited, the patient has to avoid excessive strain of the discs over a longer period. Appropriate nourishmont is also necessary to strengthen the regenerative enpacity,

In all cases, prevention is definitely better than cure. For this reason, many places of work have been structured so as to male sure that the back is kept as straight as possible.

According to industrial medicine stipulations, weights should only be lifted

Housewives should also take care to that their backs are straight and that they squat to pick up things, tensing their stomach and back muscles at the same time.

This guarantees and even spread of the strain on the discs during lifting and currying, preventing the wearing down of the sides of the disc. Persons sitting down or driving a car

should also make sure that the lumbur spinał column is supported. The acquisition of modern office and kitchen chairs serves to protect the in-

tervertebral discs. Even while seated, an incorrect posture can wear down the dises.

When driving a car attention should be paid to supporting the back with an appropriate backrest.

(Rheinische Post, 2 June 1983)

## More deafisport

# than you Magath boots Hamburg to ever heard Fewer than half of 1415 German, European titles distributed by the German &

ducted by the German Greeklix Magath is a quiet person in the passed without difficulty felix Magath is a quiet person in the passed without difficulty.

This "alarming result" was the feels uneasy when the fans are evidence for the fact that that that that the feels uneasy when the fans are

people who can't hear proceed and jubilant they are right now. Mamany believe, said a spokestra, Hamburg SV's captain, scored the According to a report by to give his side a 1-0 win over Jubuch Opinion Research Insterns of Turin in the final of the Eurofour million people are hard club championship in Athens.

but only one million have ale then returned home and saw the through to its second Bundesliga molonship in a row. They took the gnition, treatment and cared on goal average on the last day of The problems are not me

the case of 14 to 20 per certain season.

and girls who have hearing de seath's goal against Juventus was a

There are often learning and arder with his left foot. Most peoand a delay in the device hought the Italian side would win.

t even in triumph Magath is not a In an effort to prevent day to forget moments of disappoint-cannot be reversed, medical at and humiliation. Sensitive himshould already begin during the has always been careful not to vercritical of others.

In this respect, the Green the game gave me great satisfac-nisation presented a cost-best "he nonetheless said after an sis. A proper early recognition has performance that earned him me would cost about DMI/h opean acclaim. "It compensated me investment would ultimately thuch of what I had been through the past few months."

social and medical insuma s pleasure, while being restrained. (Mannheimer Morral sure at the discomfiture of others, was unusual coming from him.

and accelerated curing of the weryone knew who he meant. Ma-This presumes, of course the least team manager Jupp. Derwall, cers are relatively uncomplied the least for Germany, Magath Only rarely does therapyla leaver been allotted more than a interrupted because of serious feets.

Nevertheless, as Lambret entire game, whereas Derwall out, treatment still presents to the therapeutist, as an extike it. As a result, he never real-

patients have at least one relative field.

In Germany, peptic alors world Cup in Spain last summer, themselves after about four saturing the tournament itself he was average of 50 per cent of case.

an occasion to stop and think rafrom the original range of 40 than be suphoric.

cent to between 15 and 20 per a laways when something special As soon as therapy is dissected everyday proportions, Bundes-

foccer has forfeited some of its in-fascination. But it is still alive and all began on 24 August 1963, since over 130 million fans have lined tands and terraces to cheer stars

halled other goal-scorers such as Chairman Loose is hoping the let, Fischer, Heynckes and Hru-research projects, to be stated

ens as players who took their work busy yet retained a sense of hu-

the term "ster" testifies to parallels show business. The weekend's soc-My be managed by amateurs but at lop level has long formed part of

Derwall even paid Hamburg a special visit to persuade Magath to change his mind, but Magath finally decided once and for all against Derwall and against playing for his country.

"I really can't understand Felix at all," the disappointed Derwall said, showing only that he had misunderstood Magath personally and not just as

"With Felix." SV Hamburg manager Ernst Happel says, "the entire environment has to be just right." He appreciates how sensitive Magath is.

Then, but only then, he can be the best mastermind a team could want on the field. A manager, Happel says, needs to give him the feeling that the game will depend on him and him alone. Otherwise Magath seems to be plagued by self-doubt,

He comes from Aschaffenburg. His father was a GI. He has never been able to use his elbows in the game. He has always been vulnerable and subject to variations in performance.

Ernst Kreuz is a former HSV player who is 17 years older than Magath. He used to live next door to the Magaths in Aschaffenburg and remembers how Felix used to spend five or six hours a day on the soccer pitch.

"He was a small kid but extremely smart," Krouz recalls. "But he could also be extremely sad." Magath played for a local club, then for Saarbrücken before signing for Hamburg in 1976.

Captaining the club to victory in the European Cup must surely be a climax in his career. Where does he go from

He answers the question at his home in Quickborn, outside Hamburg, with his wife Stefanie and daughters Janine-Marie-Louise Mirja, 3, and Marie-Therese. 14 months.

"My contract with Hamburg has a year to go," he says. "I will then be 31 and will call it a day in Bundesliga soc-

He plans to end his football career abroad. He had intended to play in the United States, but he is no longer so

(Hamburger Abandblatt, 28 May 1983)

## after its first 20 years

made constant headlines in his chosen role as the bad guy.

But this outlook was soon apparent in the national squad and made its most abysmal mark in the lacklustre 1982

of arithmetic. The fans merely financed a small group of privileged players who had lost contact with the crowd and all sense of reality.

stars were something special.

The number of spectators was down again in the 1982/83 season, so there is no call for complacency.

Reducing the number of clubs in the first division may or may not be a good idea. The same is true of proposals to

Norbert Scheld lore, beginning on the pitch and culmi-

nating in accumulated debts totalling Twenty years ago the average Bundesliga player grossed DM20,000 per

season. Nowadays he carns roughly 10 times as much. In 1980 Manfred Kaltz negotiated contract with SV Hamburg that earned him a basic salary of DM600,000.

But poor or rich, the books can only be balanced by means of extra earnings from advertising on shirts, from TV and

from special fixtures. The season that has just ended emphasised the danger that lurks ahead. Never before has a sponsor wielded

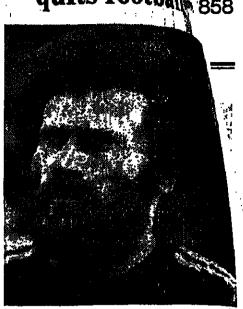
such an influence on a change of team manager as at Bayern Munich. Doubtful business practises players' managers and investment advisers show that commercialisation has been accompanied by an increase in

non-sporting influences.

Optimists may fairly claim that soccer still wields its spell. SV Hamburg may have scraped home as league champions but Werder Bromen, the runnersup, have done the Bundesliga a good

They are an interesting team and have been prepared to run a risk and play a hard game of football. That is what the fans want to see.

Breitner, heroic antihero, quits football 25 C



'I don't want to be a model for people' . . . Paul Breitner, (Photo: Nordbij

A n ideal is a model of perfection. An ideal is a false ideal. Which is the better description of Paul Breitner, 31. who has just retired from Bundeslina

Breitner of Bayern Munich was the modern soccer pro par excellence. He played football to earn money, not to serve as a model for the folks back

Leading sportsmen have often claimed to serve as models for children and young people. Not Breitner. "I Don't Want to be a Model" is the title of one

of his books. Breitner was not a popular hero in the sense that Uwe Seeler of Hamburg was. He more than anyone was the player who began a new era in pro foot-

ball in the mid-1970s. He led, others followed. It was an era in which players admitted to being in the game for what they could get out of it - even when they won the accolade

of being capped for their country. The more they took, the more distant they grew from those who gave. They allowed themselves to be cheered (or boord) on the park, but no longer wanted anything to do with the fans who cheered them.

Fritz Walter, who captained his country to World Cup victory in Berne in 1954 for a mere DM2,000, would celebrate a victory in the club bar alongside the fans, just like any other soccer player in his day.

Twenty years later Franz Beckenbauer, who repeated the feat in Munich. carning DM60,000, changed straight into a dinner jacket after one World Cup game and drove to Bayreuth for a Wagner festival opera performance.

The money he earned from football class of people: high society where the ordinary fan could not hope even to zet a look-in.

The fans only accepted soccer stars' lives of luxury as long as they could alford to finance them. They no longer

The stands and terraces are bare and ideals (or idols) such as Paul Breitner are felt to have feet of clay.

The soccer pro is going to have to change to find his way back to the fans. Otherwise the stuffing will be knocked out of the professional game.

(General-Angelper Bonni 2 June 1983) (Stringarter Nachrichten, 30 May 1983)

A certain cure for ulcers

Frankfurt expert Dr Günter Lambrecht was quoting a recent survey in a speech to a congress organised by the German pharmacists' association in Merano, northern Italy,

ween aggressive and defensive factors. The following are aggressive factors: gastrio acid, bile acids and the protein splitting pepsin contained in the gastric

The meeting heard that there is still much to do in the field of gastric and duodenal ulcers despite much progress. Between 10 and 20 per cent of the

whole population suffered from a peptic ulcer at least once. There are about 150,000 new cases year in the Federal

There is general agreement that a gustric ulcer or a duodenal ulcer results from a disturbance in the balance bet-

A defensive factor is the natural resis-

tance of the mucous membrane.

still wanted

attempts to re-restablish a state of equilibrium, avoid complications and prevent relapses.

cessful in reducing or eliminating the aggressive factors and improving the protection of the mucous membrane ugainst these factors.

However, the resistance of gastric dicine due to the risk of side effects.

ween 10 and 15 years to develop. The illness follows a phase-like pattern and

in many cases therapy in any one of

The medicinal treatment of the ulcer

helped to a limited extent by using me-Gastric and duodenal nicers take bet-

A group of drugs has now been suc-

mucous membrane itself can only be

s important.

three years.

nies about DM47m.

The progress in the field of treatment with medicines at the 20th season of Bundesliga, or in the fact that the rate of the mational league, soccer has ended. ing long-term therapy his

there is a relapse. Lambrecht: "At the mome no ulcer medicine in a position

cure the illness."

as Beckenbauer, Netzer and Oveget a better idea of where the they were crazy about Uwe Seeler,

hey were amazed by dribbling aces Libuda, Littbarski and Rummenig-who made it from kit carrier to in-allonal soccer star.

entertainment business.

ilteen per cent is sport," Breitner and the rest is show." That was unly his des of soccer, and he

## these phases can lead to speedy relief When a stroke or heart attack puts a family in a plight

About 350,000 people die of a heart Last year she suffered a heart attack attack or a stroke each year in the Federal Republic of Germany. This is caused by an infarction (suffocation) of the

One in every two Germans has circulatory problems.

Professor Dirk Loose, chairman of the German Infarct Aid Organisation and expert on circulation complaints emphasised: "The most alarming thing is that the victims of a heart attack are younger each year."

The death rate for victims of corona-

ry thrombosis is twice as high as that for cancer victims (145,000 a year).

The organisation sees its most important task to be the appeal to all citizens to show their own initiative in this field. In all too many cases, the illness is only taken seriously when everything is too

Fritz Wulter, and the Lord Mayor of the controversial preparation Mainz, Jockel Fuchs, offers all citizens sold at the moment. a free precautionary check-list containing 53 questions.

This helps the general production

will also be successful. in one case, the success of

late and the damage done is irreparable. The organisation, which has among its members former Bonn President Walter Scheel, ex-national soccer player

and backed by donations for hey worshipped Peter Radenkovic members themselves and by Sepp Maler and waddling "Enta" drugs is to be tested in the MP

about 1,000 German doctors The organisation is also play introduce an "unti-smoking " gum" which, in line with the model, will only be available of ription.

# The Bundesliga

Life at the top . . . Felix Magath,

replaced in the game against Austria

This hit him harder than he may have

been prepared to admit to himself. But

he was nothing if not consistent; in Sep-

tember he announced his retirement

In February this year he was tempted

to make a comeback when Derwall,

who has been criticised with increasing

harshness with each successive defeat

from the national squad.

since Spain, grew friendlier.

and saw the final only as a spectator.

World Cup game in which Germany beat Austria 1-0. Pootball was suddenly a more matter

convert clubs into limited companies.

They threatened to saw off the branch on which they sat (and continue to sit). Gone are the days when soccer

But all concerned could wall do with common sense. There are problems ga-